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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

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PLACE **ACQUIRED** Organization and Employment of Anti-Aircraft Artillery Groups for the KVP/ /

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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Group (Fla-Artillerie-Grue Artillery Subgroup (Fla-Artillerie-Untergruppe) (FAUG). 25X1

An FAG is formed from several AAA regiments and battalions. The number of units assigned to an FAG varies. Each FAG is headed by a commanding officer who is assisted by a staff which fu and headquarters, thus guaranteeing uniform leadership and ol of units assigned to FAGs or FAUGs. The existence atees rapid transmission of reports on approaching aircraft, the assignment of targets, and centralized control of AAA fire. As a rule, the most capable regimental commander of an AAA regiment assign-

ed to a given FAG will be made the commanding officer of this FAG The commanding officer of an FAG is the superior of the commanding of an FAUG. The commanding officer of an FAG is subordinate to the artillery commander in charge of AAA units of the corps. The emple of an FAG (FAUG) is laid down within the plan for antiaircraft de) is planne operations of the corps. The employment of FACE deputy commander in charge of antiaircraft des rations in operation with the deputy artille mander ge of AAA units on

the basis of an antiaircraft def lan laid down by the Army involved and the directives given by the ding general of the corps.

The commanding officer of an FAC these his orders for employment from the deputy artillery commander for AAA units. The commanding officers of the component units of an FAUG are made familiar with their missions by the commanding officer of their FAG (FAUG) along the lines laid down for antiaire The commanding officer of the FAG (FAUG) assigns to the

of his unit the area which they have to cover.

In FAUG is fully responsible for the employment of the AAA units assigned his FAUG. He has to make certain by personal inspection or by the delegation of control officers that the AAA regiments and battalions assigned to his FAUG are in firng position and ready for action.

2. Air Situation Map.

a. The air situation map utilizes the standard grid system (sic). This makes_it_possible_to record all reports on approaching aircraft on tes for the air situe

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are the 10th degree of longitude and the 52nd degree of latitude. The air situation map is subdivided into large, medium, and small trapezoids, which all have as their reference point the intersection of the 10th degree of longitude and 52nd degree of latitude.

The large trapezoid is formed by drawing a line starting from the point of origin every 30' along the degree of longitude and every 15' along the degree of latitude. The large trapezoid consists of nine medium trapezoids.

The medium trapezoid is formed by drawing a line, within the large trapezoid concerned, every 10' along the degree of longitude and every 5' along the degree of latitude. The medium trapezoid consists of four

The small trapezoid is formed by drawing a line, within the medium trapezoid concerned, every 5' along the degree of longitude and every 2½' along the degree of latitude. Small trapezoids are only used on large-

b. The large trapezoids of an air situation map are consecutively numbered. The numbering starts from the point of origing that is the intersection of the 10th degree of longitude and the 52nd degree of latitude. The basic number is 200. The first large trapezoid north of the intersection is given No. 201, the second 202 etc. In the trapezoids to the south the trapezoids are numbered 199, 198, etc. This system of numbering trapezoids is repeated with each new basic number (Grundzahl). On the 52nd degree of latitude, a new reference line for a new basic number used for the numbering of large trapezoids is drawn every 40301. To the west the new reference number is smaller by 50, and to the east it is larger by 50 than at the intersection of the 10th degree of longitude and the 52nd degree of latitude.

Four-digit numbers are used for the numbering of large trapezoids. For this reason, the large trapezoids are marked, at the upper edge of the map, with the figures 1 through 9 to the right starting from the 10th degree of longitude, and from 9 to 1 to the left. The numbering of large trapezoids repeats itself every 4030. Medium trapezoids are numbered 1 through 9 and small trapezoids 1 through 4, th numbering being

arranged in spiral form.

c. The position of an air target is fixed by a six-digit number such as 207632. These figures have the following meaning:

207 refers to the horizontal line on which the large trapezoid is to be found.

- 6 indicates the large trapezoid on the vertical line and in connection with the figure 207 defines the large trapezoid in-
- 13 indicates the medium trapezoid of the large trapezoid with reference No. 207-6.
- 2 indicates the small trapezoid of the medium trapezoid involv-

In reports on approaching aircraft the figures indicating the position of an airplane are transmitted as follows: 20-76-32. The receiving station subdivides the group of figures as follows: 207/6/3/2. A map on the scale of 1: 200,000 is used to record the individual data of a general situation map including the main line of resistance, the lines separating the individual units, and the OB of FAGs (FAUGs) with the fields of fire covered by the individual AAA units. These data are recorded on overlays on which the grid of the air situation map is also recorded. Special air reporting charts and a combat situation chart are also kept.

Comment. The present report reflects Soviet instruction principles. It is unknown if these principles are already in use with the KVP or not. It may be possible that they have been implemented in plans of Corps North.

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	Antisircraft Artillery Grounders of Artillery Subgroup (Fig. An FAG is formed from several units assigned to an FAG variater the is assisted by a staff thus guaranteeing uniform lead signed to FAGs or FAUGs. The emission of reports on approache centralized control of AAA fights a rule, the most canable red to a given FAG will be made. The commanding officer of an I of an FAUG. The commanding officer of an I of an FAUG. The commanding of an FAG (FAUG) is laid down operations of the corps. The edeputy commander in charge of operation with the deputy artitle basis of an antiairer fit and the directives given by the commanding officer of an I the deputy artitlery commander the commanding officer of their commanding officer of their commanding officer of their antiaircraft operations. The commanding officers of	AAA regiments and bases. Each FAG is header which functions as dership and centralized existence of FAGs also hing aircraft, the asset with the superior of the commander of the commander of the within the plan for employment of FAGs (Fantiaircraft defense illery commander in clefense plan laid downer commanding general FAG receives his order for AAA units. The care made familiar was familiar was refactly along the commanding officer of the commanding o	enter (FAUG). Attalions. The number of ed by a commanding offica command headquarters, and control of units assignant easignment of targets, and of an AAA regiment assignancer of this FAG (FAUG). Of the commanding officer abordinate to the deruty corps. The employment antiaircraft defense (MUGs) is planned by the corprations in commanding officer and by the Army involved of the corps. The for employment from commanding officers of the their missions by the lines laid down for the FAG (FAUG) assigns	25X1			

2. Air Situation Map.

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a. The air situation map utilizes the standard grid system (sic). This makes it ressible to record all reports on any reaching aircraft on all tyres of maps. Reference coordinates for the air situation map

Each commanding officer of an FAUG is fully responsible for the employment of the AAA units assigned to his PAUG. He has to make certain by personal inspection or by the delegation of control officers that the AAA regiments and battalions assigned to his MauG are in firng position and ready for

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The small travezoid is formed by drawing a line, within the medium trarezoid concerned, every 5° along the degree of longitude and every 22° along the degree of latitude. Small trapezoids are only used on largescale maps.

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